Amnsements and Meetings Co-Night.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS' OPERA HOUSE. 2 and 8. UMION SQUARE THEATRE-1:30 and 8: "Mother and WALLACE'S THEATER-" The Road to Ruin."

AMERICAN INSTITUTE-Exhibition. CHICKERINGHALL—Concert. Gemma Donatt.
COUP'S EQUESCURING TUEM.
NEW-YORK AQUARITE—Day and Evening.
STRINGAY HALL—Marinee. Withelmi.

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FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE, a large, sixteen page paper, which, besides containing all the news, is a complete agricultural and family ournal, will be sent from now until Christmas, to any address, postage paid, for Twenty Cents; or in bundles of not less than ten, to one address, postage prepaid, from now until after the election, at the rate of Ten Cents address, postage the election, at campaign clubs and commitper copy. Will campaign clubs at tees send in their orders at once?

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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1878.

TRIPLE SHEET.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—The Austrians have decided not to advance as far as Novi-Bazar; this averts danger of a | knew it. conflict. === There has been a run on the Bank of Commerce in Odessa, owing to a defalcation by the cashier. == The German Reichstag has passed the second and third clauses of the Socialist Bill. - Heugh, Balfour & Co., a great Manchester firm, has failed. Thirty-seven people were suffocated last evening during a panic in a Liverpool theatre.

Domestic.-Eleven Democratic chairmen of committees of House of Representatives have been defeated for the next Congress. ==== The President and the Cabinet have decided not to use troops in Arkansas until the civil resources of the Government for the suppression of illicit distilleries are exhausted. = S. S. Cox and Mr. Blackburn are already candidates for Speaker of the next House. === Mr. Thomas Harland has been held to bail in \$10,000, to appear for trial next May for purloining the books of the New-York Mine .- A son of Jefferson Davis is sick with the yellow fever. ____ In the Woman's Congress at Providence, yesterday, Kate Newall Daggett, of Chicago, was elected president for the ensuing year.

CITY AND SUBURBAN .- De Witt C. West, Algernon S. Sullivan, General Pryor, Rufus S. Andrews and others; expressed opinions yesterday in regard to the Florida disclosures, === Further testimony about Commodore Vanderbilt's belief in Spiritualism was given in the will contest. === Generals McDowell, John C Robinson, Carr, Mindel and others testified in the Fitz John Porter case. Coroner Dempsey claims that he conclusive evidence of Edward Reinhart's guilt, The Attorney-General heard testimony and argument concerning the Metropolitan Line. A ruffian in Jersey City fatally assaults a mother who resented an insult to her daughter. === The late Henry J. Montague's effects brought small prices at the auction sale, = Gold 10078, 1001316, 101516. Gold value of the legal-tender dollar 98710 cents. Stocks feverish, opening lower, but afterward improving, and then closing weak.

THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations indicate cooler and cloudy weather, with rain, followed by clearing weather. Thermometer yesterday, 53°, 60°, 55°.

Mr. Tilden's lawyer has been held for tria for stealing the mining books. But Mr. Tilden himself stands before a higher bar on a much graver charge, and the people are waiting to bear him plead.

So Mr. Cox insists on running again for Speaker, should the House be Democratic. Mr. Cox should "reverse himself and resume "his judgment." But it seems to be of no use to ask him to resume what he never had, and it is sheer cruelty to ask a man to reverse himself who has always been upside down.

A Paris correspondent, taking the recent speech-making tour of Gambetta as a text, recalls some of the stirring incidents of a similar trip five years ago, and incidentally revives a chapter in the "History of a Crime," adding to it a picture-que incident which Victor Hugo did not know.

Careful investigation by the Railroad Commissioners of Massachusetts seems to place the blame of the Wollaston slaughter upon plicated can say that the dispatches are forged.

the conductor of the freight train, who was responsible for the misplacement of the switch. He has been arrested on a charge of manslaughter. Massachusetts has a wholesome way of dealing with these criminal blunderers.

The Widow Butler's prospects of a favorable response from the coy State of Massachusetts are reviewed elsewhere by a staff correspond-The outlook seems to mean a flat "No." The Republicans are working with remarkable system and zeal; the Prohibitionists will vote, almost all of them, for Mr. Talbot; and the respectable Democrats stand ready to help Talbot rather than see Butler succeed. The Widow may as well get her testimony together for the breach of promise

The failure of Heugh, Balfour & Co., a great Manchester house in the India trade, with liabilities of from \$5,000,000, to \$10,-000,000, gives a shock to British credit somewhat like that which it received the hot blood which leaps to his cheek. from the collapse of the Glasgow bank. In this instance it is said that the den and his agents are not bashful maidens bulk of the debts represent regular transac- in timidity-no matter how startled by the tions, but the general unsoundness of British trade gives ground for alarm. When old, wellconducted firms in the East India trade fail, the prospects of speculative concerns must be very gloomy.

Despite the intention of the English governing classes to keep an eye upon Russia, while bringing the Ameer to terms, they have allowed Afghanistan to absorb their whole attention. The cause of war is prudently kept out of sight. The Afghans are barbarians, with no rights which the Indian Government is bound to respect. As the London letter on another page shows, the cry delay has given place to one for for immediate war. The concentration of 35,-000 men at Peshawud, indicates that the press has simply placed itself in accord with the India Office, and that there is to be a Winter campaign. It is the opinion of Sir Henry Havelock that two armies might now invade Afghauistan, and be at Cabul and Candahad early in December before extreme cold or snow sets in. He contends that delay would give Russia a chance to aid the Ameer in a quiet way, and that England may have other. quarrels on her hands in the Spring. As these considerations are evidently regarded with favor at Lahore, it is probable that the Winter campaign will soon begin. That it will not be a military parade the British freely concede, and should they suffer the slightest check, they are prepared to find the border tribes flying to arms and harassing them with 100,000 men.

There is a plague abroad among Democratic statesmen. The mortality among Presidential candidates is now shown to be nearly equalled by the mortality among the chairmen of House committees. A Washington dispatch states that eleven of these have been defeated so far, either in the party councils or at the polls. Mr. Whitthorne, head of the Committee on Naval Affairs, is no more, and when Robeson enters the next House, as he undoubtedly will, the man he came to meet will be missing. Carter Harrison, of the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service, gone-died of too much elasticity. Mr. Banning suffered a violent death, and deserved it. He was never elected, and was a repreach to the people whom he misrepresented. Mr. Southard, head of the Committee on the Electoral System, the man who devised a scheme for allowing as many as three citizens of Ohio to gratify their Presidential ambitions at once, has sunk under the weight of his ingenuity. Mr. Eden, Chairman of the Committee on War Claims, who was a conspicuously foolish person during the last session, has been made away with. There are others, of whom the most respectable are Mr. Schleicher, of Texas, and ex-Governor Swann, of Maryland. But on the whole these losses are great gains for the countryand for the Democratic party, if it only

CALL THE DEFENCE!

THE TRIBUNE has now placed before the people a mass of proof as to the doings of Mr. Tilden's agents in Florida. That the evidence is terribly strong no one will deny. The absolute silence of those who for any reason wish to believe it untrue bears witness to its power. Journals which scouted the forthcoming revelations at first, including some which have supported and defended Mr. Tilden hitherto at all lengths, now declare that silence on the part of those who are implicated is equivalent to a confession of guilt. There are others, however, who still wait for some answer. The Herald, which recognizes in a powerful article the force of the proofs submitted thus far, and the immense political importance of the issue raised, nevertheless suggests, as a reason for the silence of Mr. Tilden and his agents, the answer of the Irishman to the question, "Guilty, or not 'Guilty ?" "Begorra, how can I tell till I 'hear the evidence ?"

But we must tell those whose characters are chiefly at stake that no such reply will serve them. This is no case for fooling. THE TRIBUNE has not spoken at random. It has taken care to be fortified at every point. It has not only given to persons implicated opportunity to be heard, but has urged them, again and again, before its publication of dispatches and since, publicly and by zealous reporters, to place before the public any explanation they have to give. They are silent, and they best know why. They know, as we do, what they did in Florida and South Carolina. They know of necessity, as we do, what their telegrams reveal. They have seen that we now have in use every key or cipher in which any of their messages was sent. But they do not know how complete our file of their messages is, and they are not able themselves to recollect distinctly all the minor points these messages cover. If there is an honest defence it can be proffered at once; but a successful defence cannot be invented until they have before them in plain print all the points of the case to be covered. That is precisely what they are not going to get in a hurry. They know the arraignment, and if they are innocent they can plead promptly. As to the details of the story, they may rest assured that we shall publish so much and at such times as may meet our judgment as to the public interest. We are

any of the corroborative evidence at our disposal, we shall judge when any reply is offered If none is offered, we know what the verdict of the people will be, and so do Mr. Tilden

and his friends. Three replies are possible. The persons im-

in no haste as to any of it. It will

keep. If they wait for "all the evidence,"

they may wait forever. In the Florida case,

for example, we have told the facts as they

appear to be established by dispatches.

Enough has been told to force conviction in

every reasoning mind, if no reply be made.

Whether it will be necessary to produce all or

In that case, we should be very glad to have any responsible person make the assertion. He will learn quite soon enough for his couvenience how we shall meet it. It is possible to say that the translatious are incorrect. In that case, we demand the only proof which will ever satisfy the public-production of the original keys and vocabularies used. Then the public will judge. Finally, it is possible to say that the dispatches were sent, but with no criminal intent. In that case, the public will demand, what was the intent? Sooner or later, the persons accused will be forced to take one or another of these three defences, or to confess guilt and take judgment.

But it will be fatal to the accused if they wait much longer. They know what the world must inevitably think-what it will surely and justly believe-if a man confronted with such charges has no answer to make. The innocent man, in such an emergency, waits not an instant. His indiguant reply is as swift as matter how timid-and Mr. Tilshock of unimagined shame, the innocent man never fails to say "Not guilty," the instant an attempt is made to place on his brow the brand of guilt. The whole country demands an answer from Samuel J. Tilden and his agents. Millions of free citizens, who voted to place him in the seat of George Washington, demand from him a swift and clear reply. If he says nothing, it is a confession. If he resorts to legal shifts and excuses to get delay, the brand will be fixed before he knows it, and will never come off. There must be answer, or judgment will be rendered. The charge has been made, not in haste nor idly. The proofs are before the people. And every honest man who voted for Tilden is ashamed of himself already this day, because four days have passed and his candidate for the Presidency opens not his month.

RIVETTING THE CHAIN.

No one has been able to pry open the lid of the Ark, nor has Mr. Moses Manton Marble found it desirable for his reputation to make any explanation of the telegrams published thus far. Prudent man! A denial would only have involved him in deeper disgrace. It was barely possible for him to deny that he ever sent or dictated the two fatal telegrams already diciphered and published, and there would remain the question whether Coyle, who knew his cipher, had forged his name. But we have one other item of proof to offer, which bars that door of escape also. The "Dictionary Cipher," mentioned yesterday, was never used by Marble or Coyle, but messages in that cipher were addressed to and sent by E. L. Paris and W. T. Pelton. No one in Florida used it except Paris, and he, it is evident, was not aware of Mr. Marble's secrets. The following dispatch in that particular cipher, though without signature, implies by its language ("unknown to undersigned") that the author would be recognized by Mr. Pelton without a signature, and it was sent from Tallahassee on the very day when an answer to Mr. Moses Manton Marble's dispatch about "50,000 best United States docu-"ments" was impatiently awaited.

TALLAHASSEE, Dec. 4. HENRY HAVEMEYER, 15 West 17th-st., N. Y. Scarlfy secured shear distances settee you advanced to husky heart affectioned with functionary sleeper saucebox exempt tidewater undertaker Match school plinth settee you scarify nascent beelilve admonish upon implacable overhung worry underbrush plinth unlandocked to untransomed. Sixteen twenty-one twentythree. Kneel preeminenced your lightning. [Translation.]
TALLAHASSEE, Dec. 4.

HENRY HAVEMEYER: Saturday secured several dispatches sent you ad dressed to house. Have advised with friend. Situation same; everything uncertain. Margite says Plan Sent TOU SATURDAY MUST BE ACTED UPON IMMEDIATELY, OTHERWISE UNAVAILING. Plan unknown to undersigned;

sixteen, twenty-one, twenty-three. Just presented your

By turning back one page in Webster's Pocket Dictionary, the above translation will be reached, and "Match" is the 22d word. first column, page 155, and "Marble" is the 22d word, first column, page 154. If Mr. Moses Manton Marble desires to deny his own signature, he will then have to inform Mr. Paris that his dispatch also is false. It is evident, moreover, that the nature of the plan was not known to the author of this dispatch, as he asserts, for the words "sixteen, twenty-one, "twenty-three," meaning in another cipher, "Board dispatch (to) Twenty-three "-the latter being the unknown paymaster-general in New-York-were obviously inserted by instructions to convey a meaning unknown to

It is marvellous how these three distinct ciphers, used by three persons in separate dispatches, dove-tail together to make absolutely irresistible one damning conviction. Mr. Moses Marble's dispatches alone might be doubted. Even when transmitted by "Max" as clerk, and then referred to by W. Call in an open dispatch as "Max's dispatch," which must be answered at once, it might be questioned. After that comes the dispatch of "Fox," in another cipher, and his worry about it, and the answer that he must "act in conjunction "with Israel." Then comes this third cipher, with news from Paris that "Marble says plan "sent you Saturday must be acted upon im-" mediately, otherwise unavailing." After all these the dispatch "Proposition accepted if done only once. Better consult with Fox "and act in concert. You can trust him." Do Moses-Fox-Paris-Marble, or Havemeyer-Pelton-Weed-Tilden, desire to offer any explanations? It is a trifle too late for mere de-

" NO SIGNATURE."

Mr. Saltonstall, of Massachusetts, who was mentioned in the Florida ciphers as one of the Democratic counsel at Tallabassee, has been talking about the bribery disclosures to a correspondent of The Herald. He does not believe that the captured dispatches are genuine, because he occupied the room next to Mr. Marble's at Tallahassee, and heard no whisper of any such coparceny. This would perhaps be satisfactory reasoning if it had been Mr. Marble's custom to spell over the ciphers aloud, and Mr, Saltonstall's custom to hsten at the key-hole; but as we do not believe that either gentleman conducted himself in such manner, we cannot regard the deductions of the Massachusetts lawyer as conclusive. But there is another remark of Mr. Saltonstall's to which it is proper for us to make a serious reply. He is reported as saying: I notice that THE TRIBUNE assumes to guess at the

signature of Mr. Marble to several of the gravest of these pretended translations, and that to other dispatches, not signed, it also assumes to affix the signatures of other gentlemen sought to be implicated. This I cannot but regard as an unwarrantable assumption. If eigher dispatches are to be stolen-and that would seem to be a sufficiently grave matter-but if. beyond that, a translation of these cipher dispatches is to be assumed and names are also to be attached at random where, in the originals, none are really signed to them, who is to be safe among all our public men against charges of bribery, or any other grave imputation f

This is a gross misrepresentation of the

facts. If Mr. Saltonstall used the language here attributed to him, he must have spoken without making himself acquainted with the particulars of THE TRIBUNE's disclosures; and if he charged THE TRIBUNE with forging signatures to these dispatches without taking the trouble to find out whether it did or not, he was guilty of an mexcusable outrage. It is not true that THE TRIBUNE assumes to guess at the signature of Mr. Marble, or that it affixes signatures to any unsigned dispatches, or that it "seeks to implicate" anybody in the transactions which these telegrams disclose. All the gravest of the dispatches attributed to Mr. Manton Marble are signed "Moses," and we have shown at some length how the identity of Mr. Marble with "Moses" was established. The proof appears to have been satisfactory to all mankind except Mr. Saltonstall. We think it unnecessary to repeat the argument at this late day; it will be enough to remark that when "Moses" in Tallahassee addresses a telegram to Gramercy Park requirtion. ing an immediate answer, the answer is promptly sent from New-York, addressed to "Manton Marble, Tallahassee;" conversely, when Pelton cautions Manton Marble against "trusting B--," it is Moses who replies that he has not trusted Barlow, or anybody else; and finally Paris, telegraphing in a different key about one of the "Moses" despatches. speaks of it as "Marble's." The identity of "Moses" and Marble is absolutely proved; and so is the identity of "Fox" and Woolley, and of "Max" and Coyle.

But Mr. Saltonstall says that names have been signed in the translations to dispatches which are marked "No signature" in the eipher. If he had read the documents he was talking about he would have seen why. "Moses" counted his signature as a part of the dispatch, and when the message was transposed the name was thus shifted into the body of it and buried there. The telegraph operator did not recognize it, and consequently marked the manuscript "No signature." But when the key is applied, "Moses" always falls at the end. This has already been explained in THE TRIBUNE, but for the information of Democrats who do not wish to be convinced, we explain it again. And we furthermore repeat that in no case have we added a signature to any unsigned dispatch, nor shall we venture a conjecture as to the authorship of any such communication without at the same time giving the public the is for our opinion, that they may judge for themselves whether we are right

SOME POINTS CLEARLY ESTABLISHED. A flood of light is pouring in upon the Florida ciphers. We are naturally gratified that information from every quarter thus far only corroborates the conclusions reached by THE TERRINE from a study of the cryptograms themselves. A few of the more important points thus corroborated by outside testimony deserve notice.

I. We inferred that Mr. Coyle was ent South by Mr. Hewitt as Chairman of the Democratic Committee, and that he took the secret keys afterward used by the conspirators for purposes unknown to Mr. Hewitt. This is precisely what Mr. Hewitt himself affirms; in answer to the published request by the Florida Committee, he did send John F. Covle to Florida with cipher keys, but did not know what messages were sent, because Mr. Tilden and his clique of immediate friends continued to manage matters for themselves, as they had done during the campaign.

11. A more important matter, inferred by THE TRIBUNE, and now asserted by Mr. Woolley in Cincinnati, is that Coyle acted only as clerk in charge of ciphers, and as disbursing agent for expenses. The peculiar relation of dispatches signed "Max" to those signed "Moses," and the fact that in all the greater matters "Max" seemed only to be the mouthpiece and clerk of "Moses," led to the precise conclusion which Mr. Woolley affirms was the

III. THE TRIBUNE plainly stated that there was no evidence and it did not believe that the dispatches to Mr. Havemeyer were read by him, or the other dispatches with his sigdature sent by him. Mr. Woolley directly asserts that "Mr. Havemeyer merely received and handed over telegrams without knowing "their contents." The telegrams were only sent to his house to avert suspicion as to their meaning. There remain, therefore, only two persons at this end of the wire who can be held responsible-Mr. Samuel J. Tilden and his nephew and confidential secretary, Colonel Pelton. For George W. Smith, in this as in the Marquette matter, was only Mr. Tilden's clerk, nd M. K. King, employed at the Democratic headquarters, reported to Mr. Pelton only. The responsibility is definitely placed at the door of No. 15 Gramercy Park, where THE TRIBUNE placed it from the first,

IV. It was inferred from the dispatches that Mr. Woolley was never intrusted with the cipher key, and he so asserts. When he wanted to send secret messages to Gramercy Park, he had to get somebody else to put them into cipher. There is internal evidence that, through Coyle, the common cryptographic clerk, Woolley's dispatches became known at the close to Marble, but not Marble's to Woollev. He still flatters himself that Moses did not regard him as "a nuisance and impedi-"ment trusted by nobody." The things said behind a man's back are sometimes so unpleasant. V. The remarkable correctness of the keys

and translations has been abundantly demonstrated by the fact that thousands of eager investigators, who have carefully traced the work, report no correction of any consequence. The Albany Journal, using our keys, easily and correctly translates another dispatch, of which we have as yet published only the cipher. When once known, the transposition keys are very easy to use. and involve incomparably less liability of error in transmission than other ciphers, while they are altogether more difficult to solve than any others adapted to general use. It would, in fact, be absolutely impossible to solve with certainty any one or two dispatches in this cipher without the aid

of others in which the same one of ten keys was VI. The theory that keys were given to THE TRIBUNE, if it were not wholly unsustained, and particularly impertment in view of our own statements, is sufficiently refuted by the fact that, at some unimportant points, the meaning of the dispatches is still, as we have stated, either conjectural or unknown. The matter has been placed before readers so fully that they can at once distinguish for themselves the interpretations which rest only upon probability from those which are demonstrably correct. The last dictionary key was discovered only on Thursday, and an error curiously confirming its accuracy crept into one of the translations given yesterday. The words "kneel lexicography

"cant," were imperfectly translated because, while the meaning was clear the word "taken" made no sense. Further examination shows that the word was "token," and the correct translation is: "Just left Bar low. Latter concedes State to Till den, and will so ad-

vise. Have strong hope of Board." VI. Some Democrats say: "As bad revelations would be made if we could only get at Republican ciphers." Bring them on, gentlemen! THE TRIBUNE staff will undertake to decipher them. The Democrats have had Congressional committees casting a drag-net through telegraph offices for two years. These committees, while suppressing proof of Democratic frauds, have carefully refused to hear proof of Republican innocence, though Mr. Chandler and others have repeatedly offered to produce translations of their dispatches. If anybody has evidence against any Republican let him produce it. If not, in the name of common decency, let him not try to offset proofs of crime by vague and baseless vilifica-

WHAT THEY ARE FIGHTING FOR. In view of the events of the past week-to say nothing of what is to come-it becomes of special interest to note just what the Democrats in this State are fighting for. Here it is. This resolution is the cardinal plank in the State platform, adopted by the convention under the leadership of the Hon. Smith M. Weed, who was the personal representative of Governor Tilden, at the Syracuse Democratic Convention no longer ago than the 26th of September last: Resolved, That by an infamous conspiracy of force and

rand, the high officials and unrepudiated leaders of the Republican party annulled and reversed the Nation's oice for the Presidency, and put a defeated candidate in the chair of Washington, and cheated the people of that reform of the Federal Government which their sallots had demanded and ordained; and it is the stern esolve of the American people that such a fraud has een perpetrated for the last time. This is very good reading for these times,

and is an excellent thing to remember. So far as the Democrats could fix it, fraud is to be the issue of their campaign in this State. On the fraud issue, then, let the trial proceed, and judgment be entered.

THE INDIAN WAR.

Now that the Cheyennes are upon the warpath, there is no policy left to white settlers, igents and soldiers but to kill and drive them off it, as speedily as possible. In these attempts the whites will suffer, as they generally do, almost if not quite as much as the Indians. Probably, after awhile, our Western pioneers will begin to question the wisdom of driving the Indians to desperate measures, and discover that honesty is the best policy with any man, be his skin white, black or red. From the facts set forth in a Washington letter, printed this morning, and from accounts published in the Kansas papers written by eye-witnesses, there can be no manner of doubt that the present outbreak of the Cheyennes was provoked by treatment which civilized white men would not have endured. We should not be afraid to look this matter squarely in the face; indeed, the bare facts are so palpable now that they are forcing recognition even from journals who have heretofore been most prejudiced against the red-skins.

The atrocities of the Cheyennes since they have gone on the war-path are well known we have no wish to defend them. They have stolen, burned and pillaged wherever they could; murdered men and ravished women. They are savages, and make war like savages. But they have been driven into it by savage treatment. Removed to a new home in the Indian Territory, they were mercilessly defrauded by the Government, which utterly failed to keep its engagements with them. In addition to this, the settlers in the neighborhood robbed them of their horses and cattle, even kidnapping their children, to force them to pay ransom for them. In many cases no choice was left to the uprising tribes but starvation or war. General Sherman volunteers his point that the only hope of civilizing them is through their own efforts. He ignores the fact, which has never been denied, that in no instance, from the Treaty of Penn and the work of the Moravians to the history of the Poncas in our own day, have the Indians of any tribe refused to accept civilization when it was offered to them with a friendly, honest, Christian spirit. Even the fierce Apaches had nothing but good will for the brave, friendly soldier who travelled unarmed among them. Let us as a mere matter of policy, if not humanity, have an end of this alternate fraud and slaughter. If nothing else can be done, let the whole border be put into the hands of the Army, with power to punish alike thieving whites and murderous red-skins.

TESTING THE CIPHERS.

The Albany Evening Journal tried the transposition keys on one of the cipher dispatches published but not translated by THE TRIBUNE, and produced a perfectly correct version. With a little patience anybody can fit the keys given by us last Monday to the telegrams in which the Gramercy Park conspirators attempted to conceal their coparcenies, and can thus judge of the accuracy of our explanations. Here is a short communication, upon which some one may wish to try the experi-

COLUMBIA, Nov. 18.

HENRY HAVEMEYER, New-York: For my result do yourself mind it definite doubtful if B it's sure to but must shall and say meet trying worth get will me to-night London they prudent leave o'clock their Thames [one word omitted here] by lowest Missour charge river London statement of Glasgow of Moselle errors answer Rhine face of within Russia's can Syracuse Rochester Mississippi on Greece show before. s.

It is only necessary to observe that there is one word missing, and to allow for it in counting. The fact that it is missing from the precise place we have indicated, is proved by the key.

They have a way of stating things very carefully in Connecticut. One of their Democratic Congressional conventions not long ago, in view of the fact that the currency question is the foremost issue in politics, and one upon which the party could not deently avoid saying something, conrageously resolved that they were in favor " of such wise financial legislation as will restore prosperity to our Everybody is in favor of that; it people." offends no one. And now comes a Demo-cratic newspaper in New-Haven, which, after a hasty glimpse of the first instalment of cipher telegrams, carefully remarks: "We do not believe that Tilden or his friends tried to secure fair play in the electoral contest by the use of noney." Bless its innocence! no one does. It has not been charged. With all these telegrams, and the keys before us, we are prepared to say that "we do not believe Tilden or his friends tried to secure fair play in the electoral contest by the use of money." But no candid man, after reading the his tory of the transactions, will deny that they tried to secure something "by the use of money." It was not fair play; to that we agree. But what was it? That's the question.

As to Mr. Potter and his investigating committee, now, we protest that the press should not be too severe. Of course, if it had ever been Mr. Potter's bass lye leech conduit Stevedore to taken des-

Manton Marble, John F. Coyle, C. W. Woolley, Smith M. Weed, and Samuel J. Tilden on the stand under oath. But the committee was not acting as an investigator, but as a scavenger. It was its sweet function to gather up all the filthy falsehoods that bribery and perjury could concoct, and has it not performed that part ? This committee-like Dickens's Circumlocution Office, which had learned " How not to do it"-had been organized, bad labored, and fully learned "How not to find out." The ability of Mr. Potter and his committee is shown most clearly in the complete success with which they have dedged every uncomfortable fact that went around hunting for them. As to the moral rectitude, the respectability, the fairness, or the decency of the proceeding, that is another matter; but it really is not right to say that Mr. Potter was too dull to discover anything.

The mortality among Democratic statesmen this year is positively frightful. Mr. Tilden dies of too much eigher, and Mr. Thurman of too much "Ohia idea," and Mr. Hendricks of too much Communism, and all the Massachusetts Democrats of too much Butler. "In the country of the blind, the one-eyed is king," says the proverb. Chiefly because no other Democratic candidate can be said to have the breath of life left in his body, the strongest now seems to be Mr. Bayard, and he, although an accomplished gentleman and, according to his light. a most faithful public servant, hasn't enough chance

In 1876, Mr. "Token Descant," in the Marbleish dialect, narrowly missed being elected President. What a fine thing it would have been for this Republic if in its Centennial year it had chosen a Chief Magistrate known to one set of his confidential agents as "Russia," to another as "Twentythree," or "Three," and to another as "Token" (Till) "Descant" (Den.) The White House would have become a "den" indeed-of "Reformers!" "What sort of a man is that Marble, anyway !"

It was a blunt cabinet-maker who asked his brother workman the question. "Weil, I worked about his house some, and I'll tell you what sort of a man he is. In proportion to his cubic contents, there's more veneering on him than you ever saw in any furniture shop in the universe." Pity that veneer will peel. "Traces of money payment are darkly

It appears to The Herald and The Nation that nobody will believe Mr. Tilden ignorant of the cipher dispatches which were addressed to his private residence, his nephew, and his confidential clerk. But there is no telling. Perhaps Mr. Charles Francis Adams may possess a sufficiently able-bodied credulity even for this feat.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Oh tempora! Oh Moses!

It isn't so much of a "still hunt" as it was. The country stands aghast at the dimensions of Tilden's simplicity.

Wail from the Ark: "Oh sigh for no cipher, but If Mr. Marble doesn't read THE TRIBUNE what

The silent agony of the Democratic editor is tha nost moving spectacle of this stormy epoch.

Mr. Tilden is sick with a cold, and yet THE TRIBUNE has made it as warm for him as possible. There are symptoms that somebody has whispered " into the ear of the abstracted World.

The "fraud" platform is growing enormously, but the trouble is that Tilden is under rather than on top of it.

THE TRIBUNE delays its further revelations out of pure kindness to the coparceners. It does not wish to be brutal. It is natural enough for the detected "fraud"

velpers to cry out, "You're another," but why dou't they trot out just a shadow of proof? The convention which renominated Mr. Potter resolved that "fraud" must not be condoned but ex-

posed. That is just what the poor man has been Private and confidential to the coparceners and their friends: The cipher revelations which have been published, compared with those which are to come, are as a penny-whistle to a fog-horn.

Mr. Thurman can but be pleased at the unanimity with which everybody declares that the Ohio election has ended his career as a Presidential candidate. It puts him out of his agony anyway. There are people who think that as Thurman goes down,

Garfield goes up. Mr. Saltonstall, of Boston, who was a Democratic visiting statesman to Florida, thinks Mr. Marble could not have sent those cipher dispatches, because he had a room adjoining his and he heard nothing about them. Does he think Moses is the sort of

neighbors f Another victim of the Ohio rebuff is likely to be John G. Thompson. His enemies in his own party in Ohio, who have always been numerous, are clamoring for his retirement from political management, because he has already received a great deal more patronage than his services entitle him to. This is a natural consequence, for Thompson tied his politi-cal fortunes to Thurman, and the two must disap-

Voorhees's reëlection from Indiana seems to be assured. This is a disgraceful fact, but it cannot be called surprising, for Indiana has lately shown a strange fondness for the worst type of demagogue A State which can elect Williams Governor over such a man as General Harrison is capable of almost anything. Williams was nothing but an animated pair of blue jcan pantaloons before his election, and he has been nothing else since. He has property, to benefit himself. Voorhees is an ablet man than Williams, but he has even less principle. His record is as bad as his worst enemy could wish it to be, yet with it spread out before them the people of the State have reclocted him.

It is a solemn fact, which Mr. Tilden will do well to ponder, that the scutiment of the country is clearly enough overwhelmingly against the supposition that he was innocent of all knowledge of the skullduggery that was going on in his own house in the Fall and Winter of 1876. It will require a good the Fall and Winter of 1870. It will require a good deal of a card to overcome this impression, and the longer he delays the harder will the job become. It is doubtful if he will gain much even if he is able to prove his entire innocence, for the people will laugh at the notion of placing a man who cannot keep track of the wickedness in his own house in any public position where he will be exposed to the dark and devious wiles of politicians.

THE STATE CANVASS.

Thus far the Nationals or Greenbackers have nominated candidates for Congress in seventeen districts, and in two districts they have two candidates running. The Prohibitionists seem to have made only two nominations in the whole State-which is two too

The Democrats of the XXIXth Congres sional District adopted a series of resolutions in which their nominee, Francis G. Babcock, the people's candi date, was referred to as "not having sought but having earnestly endeavored to prevent his nomination."
"Earnestly endeavored to prevent" is one of the best things of the season. There is trouble among the Greenbackers in

Syracuse, and the suspicion that the Democrats have captured the party is making the carnest soft-money mer decidedly uneasy. All the Greenback candidate for Assembly have been indorsed by the Democrats, and he Greenbackers are anxious to know whether these two-faced candidates belong to their party or the other. A meeting was held the other day of the Greenbackers of the 1st District, which demanded from their candidate an explicit declaration of Greenback principles.

Benson J. Lossing, the historian, made on Wednesday his first appearance for many years in a Republican convention, in order to have the pleasure of renominating for Congress his friend and neighbor, Gene ral John H. Ketcham. In the course of Mr Lossing's speech he said: "We have a Representative whose record in peace and war is so clear, public and private, that it freely challenges the closest scrutiny, and commands the profound respect of his political opponents. So beloved was he by our home regiment (150th), whom he gallantly led in the hot fight on Culp's Hill, at Gettysburg, in Virginia, and over the plains and through the mountain gorges of Tennessee and Georgia-the regiment that was in Sherman's victorious march from Atlanta to the sea-that when he was offered by his constituency at home as a candidate for Congress every soldier in the regiment, without regard to his party affiliations, voted for him. I had the honor of costing sev-